

EXHIBIT 5

Webster's
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New International
Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

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general damages *n pl* : damages awarded for injury (as from defamation) in the absence of any specific pecuniary loss

general degree *n* : PASS DEGREE

general delivery *n* : a mail-delivery service or a department of a post office that handles the delivery of mail at a post office window to persons who do not have any permanent street address or for other reasons call for or to persons who call for their mail without waiting for or in the absence of carrier service — often used as an address

general deposit *n* : a deposit of money under common law made by a depositor in a banking institution that creates a debt of the bank to the depositor to be paid by an equivalent sum but not by return of the identical money and that resembles the irregular deposit of the civil law

general deputy *n* : a deputy authorized to exercise the whole of the powers of another official

general discharge *n* : a formal release from military service given under honorable conditions and for satisfactory service to a member of the armed forces not qualifying for an honorable discharge — compare DISCHARGE

general editor *n* : one who supervises other editors or publications issued in a series — compare EDITOR IN CHIEF, MANAGING EDITOR

general education *n* : a program of education (as in some liberal-arts colleges and secondary schools) intended to develop students as personalities rather than trained specialists and to transmit a common cultural heritage — compare LIBERAL EDUCATION

general election *n* : an election usu. held at regular intervals prescribed by law or custom in which candidates are chosen in all or most constituencies of a nation or state (the promptness with which Parliament meets ... after a general election —F.A.Ogg & Harold Zink) (as well qualified to vote at a primary as at a general election —E.C.Meyer) — compare PRIMARY ELECTION, PRIMARY

general endorsement *n* : an endorsement (as on a check) that does not specify a payee

general equilibrium *n* : simultaneous equilibrium for all economic variables

general expense or general charge *n* : an overhead expense not directly identifiable with a particular activity or department; specif: a charge in railroads incurred for the benefit of the road as a whole

general failure of issue : INDEFINITE FAILURE OF ISSUE

general farmer *n* : a farmer producing several commodities none of which represents as much as 40 percent of the total value of the products of the farm

general formula *n* : a chemical formula applicable to a series of compounds (as MnO_4 for metalic nitrates ROH for alcohols, C_xH_{2x+2} for alkanes where x is an integer)

general grammar *n* : the study of the principles believed to underlie the grammatical structures of all languages — called also philosophical grammar, universal grammar

general headquarters *n* : the headquarters of an officer in command of all armed forces of a unit

general hospital *n* 1: a hospital in which patients with many different types of ailments are given care 2: a military hospital usu. located in a communications zone that gives treatment to all kinds of cases

gen-er-a-tilia \jen'ə-tēlē, -lēy\ *n pl* [L, pl. of *generale generalitatē*, fr. neut. of *generalis*] : general principles : GENERALITIES

general-in-chief \jen'əs̄-in'-chēf\ *n, pl* *generals-in-chief* : a military officer in chief command (as of the entire armed forces operating at a front or in some services of an army division)

general integral *n* : GENERAL SOLUTION

gen-er-a-lis-simō \jen'ə-lēz̄-mō, -rēz̄-mō\ *n, adj* rapid, nearl., -ly *n-s* [L, fr. *generalis* + *-issimō* superlative suffix (fr. L *-issimū*)] 1: the chief commander of an army — COMMANDER IN CHIEF 2: one of the officers of a commander of Knights Templar

general issue *n*: a legal plea that traverses and denies an indictment, declaration, or complaint in its entirety without admitting the truth of any allegations and without offering special matters to avoid the legal effect of the allegations set forth — compare SPECIAL ISSUE

gen-er-al-ist \jen'ə-lēst\ rapid, nearl., -ly *n-s* [L *generalis* + *-ist*] one who devotes himself to, is conversant with, or can handle several different skills, fields, or aptitudes — opposed to specialist

gen-er-al-i-za-tion \jen'ə-lēz̄-āzhān, -lēz̄-āzhān\ *n* 1: the act or action of generalizing 2: the result of the process of generalizing; an: a general concept, idea, or notion b: a general inference or proposition: a quantified statement 3: the act or process whereby response is made to a stimulus similar to but not identical with a reference stimulus gen-er-al-i-ze \jen'ə-lēz̄, rapid, -nor-l\ *vb ED-ING-S see -ize in Explan Notes* 1: *generalise*, fr. *general* + *-izer* 2: *to make general* : reduce to general laws : give a general form to 2a: to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars b: to derive or induce general conception, principle, or inference from 3: to make general (as by existential or universal qualification) ; render applicable to a wider class 4: to give general application (as to law); also: to make indefinite (as by blurring particular features) 5: a: to modify or eliminate (nonessential details on a map) for improving the legibility or for emphasizing some particular feature (as the location of mountains or the essential character of a coast) b: to portray or emphasize in painting general rather than particular features and characteristics of ~ vi 1: to form generalizations : make inductions or general inferences; also: to be prone to make vague or indefinite statements 2: to become extended throughout the human body 3: to generalize the details on a map

generalized *adj* : made general : extended into a generalization; esp: not highly differentiated biologically nor strictly adapted to a particular environment (the modern hedgehog, a persistently primitive and ~ mammal —C.O.Dunbar)

generalized coordinate *n* : COORDINATE 2b

generalized edema *n* : ANASARCA

gen-er-al-i-zed \z̄-z̄(r)\ *n-s*: one that generalizes

general journal *n* : JOURNAL 1 b(2)

general law *n* : a law unrestricted as to time and applicable throughout the entire territory subject to the power of the legislature that enacted it and applying to all persons in the same class in the same situation — called also general act, general statute distinguished from local law and special law; compare SPECIFIC LAW

general ledger *n* : the principal and controlling ledger of a business enterprise containing individual or controlling accounts for all assets, liabilities, net worth items, revenue, and expenses

general legacy *n* : a testamentary gift of tangible or intangible personal property not amounting to a bequest of specific money or of a particular thing and not identified by a description that sets it apart from all other assets of the same kind in the testator's estate — compare SPECIFIC LEGACY

fr. *[general + -ly]* ; in a general manner: as a obs: as a whole : COLLECTIVELY b obs: with respect to all: UNIVERSALLY *o* : in a reasonably inclusive manner ; in disregard of specific instances and with regard to an overall picture (as speaking) (inflation ~ assumed to have been caused by war) *o* : on the whole : as a rule (elections are held ~ every other year)

general mortgage *n* : BLANKET MORTGAGE

general officer *n* : a general officer of the highest rank whose insignia is five stars

general of the army : an army officer of the highest rank whose insignia is five stars

general order *n* 1: any one of the orders issued by an authorized military headquarters that include important permanent directive matter of general interest —usu. used in pl; compare SPECIAL ORDER 2: any one of the permanent guard orders that govern the duties of all sentries —usu. used in pl.

general paresis also general paralysis *n* : syphilis of the cerebral cortex and overlying membranes usu. of insidious onset with personality changes and protean manifestations that change from month to month progressing to dementia and paralysis

general partner *n* : a partner whose liability for partnership debts and obligations is unlimited — distinguished from *special partner*

general partnership *n* : a common-law partnership in which each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts and obligations in full — compare LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

general pause *n* : a nonrhythmic rest in all parts in ensemble music — abbr. G.P.; called also cutoff

general physiology *n* : a branch of physiology concerned with the basic functional activities of living matter : protoplasmic physiology

general post *n* 1: blindman's buff in which players are designated by place names and are called upon to change seats two at a time until the call "general post" when all exchange 2: chief Brit: a general exchange of positions or locations

general post office *n*, usu cap *G&P&O* : a main post office in a capital or a large city (as London); also: a postal system

general power of appointment : a power to appoint property that can be exercised entirely in favor of the donee, his nominee, or his estate — compare SPECIAL POWER

general practitioner *n* : a physician or veterinarian who does not limit his practice to a specialty

general prisoner *n* : a military prisoner who has been sentenced to confinement and to dismissal or discharge — compare CARCANON PRISONER

general property *n* : the absolute ownership usu. of personal property with the right of complete dominion over it including the incidental rights of possession, of use and enjoyment, and of disposition or alienation — distinguished from *special property*

general property tax *n* : a tax levied on the assessed value of all nonexempt property

general proposition *n* : a universal proposition; also: a law or principle

general-purpose \jen'ə-pur'pōs\ *adj* : utilized or designed to be used for two or more basic purposes, products, or functions

general-purpose bomb *n* : a bomb designed to be effective against both troops and material

general-purpose floor *n* : A-E PURPOSE FLOOR

general quarters *n pl* : a condition of maximum readiness of a warship for action with all hands at battle stations

general practitioner *n* : a practitioner of an attorney to a client to advise and represent the client for compensation and for a fixed time in all legal matters in which he may seek legal assistance; also: the retaining fee itself

general revelation *n* : revelation available to all men — compare SPECIAL REVELATION

general rule *n* : a standing order governing practice and general procedure in a court — compare SPECIAL RULE

generals *pl* of GENERAL

general science *n* : a subject or course of study in school or college in which the elements of several sciences are studied

general semantics *n pl* but usu sing in constr: a doctrine and educational discipline due to Alfred Korzybski (1879-1950) intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another esp: by training in the better and more critical uses of words and other symbols

general service car *n* : a railroad car suitable for carrying a variety of classes of freight; esp: a gondola car having practically the entire bottom composed of drop doors hinged at the center to dump outside materials

general service school *n* : a unit in the system of military educational services; officers and enlisted men of all arms and services are given advanced training — compare SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOL

general sessions *n pl* : a court of criminal jurisdiction

gen-er-al-ship \jen'əlēshāp\ *n-s* 1: office or tenure of office of a general: exercise of the functions of a general 2: military skill in a general officer or high commander 3: LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT

general ship *n* : a ship not chartered or let to particular parties but advertised for the general receipt of goods from the public indiscriminately to be carried on a voyage

general six-principle baptist *n*, usu cap *G&S&P&B* : a member of an Arminian Baptist sect founded in Providence, R.I., in 1653 on the six principles of repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment

general solution *n* : a solution of an ordinary differential equation of order n that involves exactly n essential arbitrary constants; also: complete solution, general integral

general solution *n* : a solution of a partial differential equation that involves arbitrary functions — called also general integral

general staff *n* : a group of officers in an army division or similar or larger unit who assist their commander in planning, coordinating, and supervising operations; also: a similar group assisting a chief of staff — compare SPECIAL STAFF

general statement *n* : a statement in logic that contains one or more bound variables — contrasted with singular statement

general statute *n* : GENERAL LAW

general store *n* : a retail store located usu. in a small or rural community which carries a wide variety of consumer convenience goods including groceries but is not departmentalized

general strike *n* : a simultaneous striking by all unorganized workers of all trades and industries

general synod *n*, often cap *G&S* : the highest governing body of a church (the General Synod of the United Church of Christ)

general tail *n* : a real estate not restricted to particular descendants of the first owner thereof but designed to pass to all of said owner's descendants so long as such issue is alive

gen-er-al-ty \jen'ə-lētē\ *n-s* [ME *generalite*, fr. MF *generalité*, *generalité* — more at GENERALITY] archaic: GENERALITY

general will *n* : the will of a community which is the embodiment or expression of its common interest; specif: the social or collective will of a community resulting from the interrelations (as the exchange of opinion) between its members

gen-er-a-tor \jen'ə-tōr\ *n* 1: past part. of *generate* to beget, create, fr. *gener-* genus birth, race, class, kind — more at KIN 2: to cause to be brought into existence; esp: PROCREATE (~ innumerable offspring) 2: to originate (something material) by a physical or chemical process; PRODUCE (would ~ a tremendous amount of electricity —Collier's Yr. Bk.) (mountain ranges... should ~

generating interracial conflict (these stories ... ~ a series of psychological suspense —Atlantic) (~s mistakes opinions, wrong attitudes —H.A.Overset) ~ vi 1: to produce offspring; PROPAGATE 2: to come into existence: ORIGINATE, ARISE

gen-er-a-te \jen'ə-tēt\ *adj* [L *generatus*] : GENERATED

gen-er-a-tion \jen'ə-shən\ *n-s* [ME *generacion*, fr. MF *generation*, fr. *generacion* *gen-er-* + *-ion*, *-io-nal*] 1 a: a body of animals or plants having a common parent or parents and constituting a single degree or step in the line of descent from an ancestor (five generations shown in this family portrait) (its surface enriched with the carcasses of hundreds of ~s of buffalo —B.K.Sandwell) (studied a bacterial culture through 60 ~s) b (1): the whole number of human beings born and living contemporaneously (our ~ has seen immense changes) (his work affected the life and thought of later ~s) (2): a particular category of individuals born and living contemporaneously (inspired a whole ~ of theoreticians —Newsweek) (long after that ~ of scholars had passed away —G.B.Shaw) (uses the vocabulary of his philosophic ~ John Dewey) (the present ~ of insects appears to have developed immunity to the spray) (3): the average span of time variously computed and varying according to cultural and other conditions between the birth of parents and that of their children (among primitive peoples twenty years may make a ~) (a ~ is roughly equal to the mean age of death of the birth of their daughters —Demographic Yearbook) (fifty years constitutes roughly a working lifetime, a period covering two ~s —Joe Alvin) (4): a group of individuals having contemporaneously a status (as that of students in a school) which each one holds for a limited period (repeated by ~ after ~s of pupils —H.G.Herklotz) (5): a type or class of objects derived or developed from an earlier type (the Air Force's new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters —Kenneth Kozen) 2 a: the act or process of producing offspring; PROCREATION (the organs of ~s) b: origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; PRODUCTION, FORMATION (the ~ of heat) (the ~ of sounds); specif: the formation of a geometrical figure by the motion of some other figure (the ~ of a line by a point) c: the process of coming into being: GENESIS, DEVELOPMENT, RISE (the spontaneous ~ of these churches —Oscar Handlin) (factors in the ~ of income —G.V.Cox) 3 obs: RACE, KIND, BREED, STOCK, FAMILY

gen-er-a-tion-ism \jen'ə-tēshən-iz'm\ *n-s* 1: of or relating to generation (similarity) 2: of or relating to a generation or to the relations between generations (an example of a ~ difference in language —Paul Schach)

gen-er-a-tion-ism \jen'ə-tēshən-iz'm\ *n-s* : TRADUCIANISM; also: CREATIVENESS

gen-er-a-tive \jen'ə-rātiv\, \jen'ə-rātiv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to generation (similarity) 2: of or relating to a generation or to the relations between generations (an example of a ~ difference in language —Paul Schach)

gen-er-a-tion-ism \jen'ə-tēshən-iz'm\ *n-s* : TRADUCIANISM; also: CREATIVENESS

gen-er-a-tive \jen'ə-rātiv\, \jen'ə-rātiv\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *generativ*, fr. LL *generativus*, fr. L *generatus* (past part. of *generare* to beget, create) + *-ivs* -ive — more at GENERATE] 1: having the power or function of generating, propagating, originating, producing, or reproducing (~ organs) 2: of, relating to, or acting in generation (grew out of a long ~ process —Owen & Eleanor Lattimore) — gen-er-a-tive-ly \jen'ə-rātiv-ly\ *adv*

generative cell *n* : a sexual reproductive cell: GAMETE; esp: a generative nucleus together with its associated cytoplasm — see BODY CELL 2

generative nucleus *n* : the one of the two nuclei resulting from the first division in the pollen grain of a seed plant that gives rise to a sperm nucleus — see GENERATIVE CELL; compare TUBE NUCLEUS

gen-er-a-tor \jen'ə-tōr\ *n* 1: a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy usu. by electromagnetic induction: DYNAMO — compare ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR

gen-er-a-trix \jen'ə-triks\, \n, pl *generatrices* \jen'ə-trēz̄\ *n*, *adj* [L, fr. *generator* + *-rix*] 1: one that generates, causes, or produces: ORIGINATOR (the most important ~ of industrial expansion —Andrew Shonfield) (rival ~s or experts in foreign policy —E.S.Griffith) 2: a: an apparatus (as a steam boiler) in which vapor or gas is formed from a liquid or solid by heat or a chemical process b: an apparatus for the manufacture of gas (as water gas) involving the combustion of fuel; esp: the chamber for holding the fuel — compare PRODUCER 3: a: GAS GENERATOR b: a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy usu. by electromagnetic induction: DYNAMO — compare ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR

gen-er-a-trix \jen'ə-triks\, \n, pl *generatrices* \jen'ə-trēz̄\ *n*, *adj* [L, fr. *generator* + *-rix*] 1: a point, line, or surface whose motion generates a line, surface, or solid 2: a set of elements in a cryptological tabulation which form a line in any direction and have significance

gen-er-ic \jen'ə-nik\, \rēk'\ *adj* [L *genericus*, *genus* + *-ic*] 1: relating to or descriptive of all members of a genus, species, class, or group; common to or characteristic of a whole group or class (typifying or subsuming; not specific or individual) 2: GENERAL (the diseases grouped under the ~ heading of regional enteritis —W.H.Hale) (there is no such thing as a ~ Asian) mind —R.A.Smith) (the same ~ similarity that one finds in the professional officers of any armed service —Joseph Alsop) (the novel has always had a ~ habit of reaching out to the extremes of literary expression —Mark Schorer) b: available for common use: not protected by trademark registration: NONPROPRIETARY (nylon and aspirin are ~ names) —used esp. in trademark law 2: relating to or having the rank of a biological genus *SYN* SEE UNIVERSAL

generic \n -s: an element of a compound proper name that is general and often lowercased (as river in "Mississippi River" and store in "XYZ Store")

gen-er-ic-al-ly \rēk'-ēlē\, -li, -ly *adv* : in a generic manner (those pioneering tales now ~ called "Westerns" —Saxe Commins) (the dowdy ... people whom you call, ~, suffragettes —G.B. Shaw)

generic judgment *n* : a judgment in logic in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject: a universal judgment

gen-er-ic-ness \n -s: the quality or state of being generic

gen-er-ic-wine *n* : a wine (as California burgundy or New York State sherry) named from the geographical location where the wine type to which it belongs originated — compare VARIETAL WINE

gen-er-i-type also ge-ner-o-type \jə'nērō-tip\ \n [NL *gener-*, genus + E -i of or -o- + type] : GENOTYPE

gen-er-o-type \jē-nō-tāp\, \jē-nō-tāp\ *adj* [ME *generosite*, *generositate*] 1: *generosity*; fr. *generos* + *-it*, *-itas* -ity 2: a: generosity; fr. *generos* + *-it*, *-itas* -ity b: a: liberality in spirit or act: MAGNANIMITY, GRACIOUSNESS (pleads for greater ~ in regard to immigration —S.K.Padover) (will make gestures of the greatest ~ to his opposition —W.S.White); esp: liberality in giving b: an act or instance of magnanimity or munificence (his countless *generosities*) 3: ABUNDANCE, CPIOUSNESS (the extreme ~ of technical illustration —Science) : LARGENESS, AMPLITUDE (a ... ~ of hips not sanctioned by the styles —Mary Deasy)

gen-er-ous \jen'ə-rəs\, adj [MF or L: MF *generous*, fr. L *generosus*, fr. *gener-* genus birth, race, class, kind + *-osus* -ous — more at KIN] 1: archaic: of honorable birth or origin: of good stock : HIGHBOROUGH 2: a: characterized by a noble or forbearing spirit: animated by or exhibiting high ideals : MAGNANIMOUS, LOFTY, BENEVOLENT, KINDLY (unusually ~ in his judgments of people —Osbert Sitwell) (projecting a more ~ basis for the reorganization of society —V.L.Parrington) b: a ~ national credo which actually often fails to live up to

hand ; PERTINENT, SOUND (the above theory was tested experimentally . . . and was proved to be ~—H.G.Armstrong) *⟨particular grievances call . . . for the formulation of universally ~ reasons why they should be redressed —Aldous Huxley⟩* (find no ~ evidence for such suspensions —W.R.Inge) *⟨a ~ argument⟩* (a ~ purpose). D of an inference : correctly derived from its premises; *specif.* true in terms of the logical principles of the logic system to which the inference belongs 3 a : able to effect or accomplish what is designed or intended *effective, effective* *⟨any relationship has its own ~ model—René Welke & Austin Warren⟩* (the word was no longer a ~ medium, the motion picture having supplanted it —Alexander Klein) (in finally finding her coat ~ it had in the same moment vanished —Janet Teeter) b : capable of measuring, predicting, or representing according to intention or design (if the results of university matriculation examinations are a ~ test —B.K.Sandwell) —compare RELIABLE 4 a : STRONG, POWERFUL b : HEALTHY, ROBUST 5 a of a taxon : based on distinctive characters of recognized importance ; founded on an adequate basis of classification; also : validly published b of the publication of a taxon : effective and accompanied by a description of the taxon or a reference to a previous description

SYN SOUND, COGENT, CONVINCING, TELLING may be compared with VALID in being applied to arguments, reasonings, principles, ideas which have such force that they compel acceptance. Both VALID and SOUND imply that the force is inherent in the rationality of the thought apart from its presentation. A VALID argument or principle is supported either by objective truth or a generally accepted standard or authority (mathematical symbols, which are valid rather than anything corresponding in them in nature or not —W.R.Inge) (the general idea valid in every age and country —J.A.Hobson) although a VALID concept may have certain especially psychological limits (a “psychological fact” is valid for the person who holds it if for no other —F.J.Hoffman) SOUND, which may be applied to both persons and concepts, implies avoidance of fallacies, insufficient evidence, and hasty conclusions, and stresses solid foundation in fact or in reason or both, as well as the habit of clear and deliberate thought, often with an admixture of shrewd practical sense (much too sound a political thinker and too sagacious a party leader to rest his case upon abstract theory —V.L.Parrington), (good, sound reasons against the passionate conclusions of love —Joseph Conrad) COGENT and CONVINCING apply to ideas (less frequently, to persons) compelling mental assent, but COGENT has the force resident in the argument or reasoning, and is less forcible or conclusive, as well as succinct and lucid presentation (the most cogent argument for freedom —man's tremendous innate worth —E.W.Sinnott) (the most cogent political comment of the year —G.W.Johnson) whereas a convincing argument, speaker, or book may convince by either sound reasoning or by skillful selection and presentation (there are other ways of making a thing . . . convincing . . . besides merely appealing to one's logic and sense of fact —Irving Babbitt) CONVINCING is often applied to fictional creations having the flavor of reality (In Aristophanes you have the convincing hurly-burly, the sweating, mean, talented, scrambling, laughing life of the Mediterranean —J.C.Chapman) TELLING suggests an immediate and crucial effect striking at the essence of the point, idea, or sentiment to be conveyed regardless of the validity of the cause (certainly makes some telling points . . . with a deftness that will disarm orthodox heresy-hunters —M.R.Cohen) (paused as if to edit his woes and set the most telling ones —Norman Mailer)

VALIDATE v\val'ü-dät, usu *adj* + *vt* *EP/-NG/-S* [ML *validatus*, past part. of *validare* to validate, fr. *validus*] 1 a : to make legally valid ; confirm or declare formally or officially *⟨ratify* (requires legislation by the whole Congress to ~ every treaty —*Civil Liberties*) (validated the marriages of former slaves —*Amer. Guide Series: N. C.*) b : to grant official sanction to or as if by stamping or marking (the Coast Guard would ~ seamen's papers —Frank O'Leary) c : to confirm the validity of (an election); also : to declare (a person) elected 2 : to corroborate or support on a sound basis or authority ; VERIFY, SUBSTANTIATE (true ideas are those that we can assimilate, ~, corroborate —William James) (the freedom . . . to worry through with a theory until it is validated or disproved —*Science*) (describe, define, and ~ the doctrinal distinctions between church and chapel —W.L.Sperry) SYN *CONFIRM*

VALIDATION \val'dä-shän\ n ~s [validate + -ion] : an act, process, or instance validating (seeing to discuss ~ of the contract) (stamping the ~ on the passport); *specif.* : the process of determining the degree of accuracy of a measuring device (many criteria require almost as much ~ as the tests they are supposed to validate —Herbert Goldhamer) *⟨val-i-da-to-ry* \val'dä-tör\ adj [validate + -ory] : of or relating to validation

VALIDID \val'ü-lid\ n ~s [MF or ML *validitatem*, fr. *validitat-*, *validitas*, fr. L. *strength*, *fr. validus strong + -itat-, -itas -ity* — more at *VALID*] : the quality or state of being valid (the ~ of marriages celebrated in accordance with polygamous forms . . . is a question of considerable difficulty —J.H.C.Morris) (you can travel any time . . . during the nine-day ~ of the ticket —Richard Joseph) (a defender of the ~ of Presbyterian ordination —H.E.Stark) (dared question the ~ of the esthetic or moral principles —Manes Sperber) (the ~ of a test is a relative matter, depending upon the criterion used —J.B.Carroll)

VALIDITY \val'ü-lit\ n ~s in a valid manner ; that validity (to do by example and public use) which may not ~ be done by legislation —*New Republic* (could not ~ oppose the journey —Arnold Bennett) (a name that has not been ~ published has no standing in nomenclature —*Internat'l Bull. of Bacteriological Nomenclature & Taxonomy*)

VALIDNESS n ~s : VALIDITY

VALID-IN \val'ü-lént\ n, pl *VALIDINES* usu cap [Latin *validus* *of* *VAL*] a : a Chibchan people of western Panama b : a member of such people 2 : a language of the Valiente people

VALINE \val'ü-nē, -nē, -lēn\ n ~s [ISV *val-* (fr. isovaleric acid) + -ine] : a crystalline amino acid ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$) that in the dextrorotatory L form is essential in the nutrition of lower animals and man and that is obtained in this form by the hydrolysis of proteins (as casein or zein) and in the racemic form by synthesis; *a*-amino-isovaleric acid

VALIN pl of *VALINE* chiefly Brit *-ëz*, n ~s [Fr. *It. valigia*] : TRAVELING BAG

VALKYRIE \val'kë-rē\ n ~s usu cap [by shortening] : VALKYRIES

VAL-KYR-IAN \val'kë-ré-ä-nē\ adj, usu cap [valkyrie + -an] or of relating to the Valkyries or to battle (like some *Valkyrian* hero lighting a fire in a black forest —Annis Niemi)

VAL-KYRIE \val'kë-rē, -kë, -rē\ adj, usu cap [G & ON: *G. valdræs, fr. ON valkrja*, lit. chooser of the slain; akin to OE *walcwige* witch, sorceress; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by ON *val* the slain and whose second constituent is akin to ON *klaða* to choose — more at *VALHALLA*, CHOOSE] : one of the maidens of the mythological Norse god Odin who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla

VAL-LUM \val'ü-lüm\ n, pi cap [Latin *vallo*, *valle*] : a wall or fortification of earth, sod, or stone ; RAMPART *specif.* : an earthwork surmounted by a palisade esp. as constructed by the ancient Romans from dirt thrown up from a surrounding fosse

VAL-UM \val'ü-lüm\ adj, usu cap [Latin *vallo*, French royal house] or relating to a French royal family furnishing the rules of France from 1328 to 1589

VAL-MINA \val'ü-mé-nä\ adj, usu cap [Latin *vallo-nia* *val-jō-niä*] : 1 a : *vallo-nia*, *vallo-nä*, *val-jö-nä* n ~s [L *vallo-nia, vallo-näa*, fr. MGk *ballo-nia* *of ballo-nion*, dim. of Gk *balanos* acorn — more at *ORLANDO*] dried acorn cups that are obtained from the *valonia* oak or sometimes various other oaks, contain from 20 to 40 percent of tannin, and are used esp. in tanning or dressing leather — compare *CAMATA*

VALONIA \val'ü-nä, cap [NL] : a genus (coextensive with the family *Valoniaceae*) of marine green algae having a thallus that is a single oval or cylindrical multiciliate cell often an inch long — compare SEA ROTTLE

VAL-Ö-NI-CÄ \val'ü-né-ä-sä\ adj, usu cap [Latin *valonia*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a family of coenocytic green algae usu. classified among the Siphonocladales but sometimes esp. for *merior* among the Siphonales — see *VALONIA* — *va-lo-ni-a-ceous* \val'ü-né-ä-shäs\ adj

VALONIA OAK *n* [valonia] : a tall evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) of southwestern Europe and Asia Minor whose immature fruit yields valonia and camata and whose wood is used for tanbark

VAL-Ö-PALLUM \val'ü-päl'üm\ adj, usu cap [Skt *vallabha-karman*, fr. *Vallabha* *lī* 520 Hindu religious leader + *karman* work] : one of a Hindu Vaishnava sect founded by the Brahmin Vallabha

VAL-Ö-DO-LID \val'ü-dö-lid\ adj, usu cap [val + *lid*]

VALATE PAPILLA n : CIRCUMVALATE PAPILLA **VAL-LATION** \val'ü-lä-shän\ n ~s [LL *vallation*, *valatio*, fr. L *valلات* + *-ion*, *-io-ni*] *archaic* : an earthwork wall ; RAMPART, ENTRANCEMENT

VAL-LEC-IL-LA \val'ü-lek'ü-lä, -lä\ n, pi *vallescia-lae* \-ü, -ü\ [NL, fr. LL, little valley, depression, dim. of *valles* valley — more at *VAL*] : an anatomical groove, channel, or depression; as a (1) : a groove on the stem of a plant of the genus *Equisetum* (2) : a groove on the fruit of a various plant of the family *Ammiaceae* b : a groove between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis c : a fossa on the underside of the cerebellum separating the hemispheres and including the inferior vermis *val-lec-il-lar* \-lä\ adj [NL *vallecula* + E -ar] : of or relating to *vallecula*

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